THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1809. No. 1196.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *CROMWELL & ANSHUTZ* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to or having claims against the late firm, are requested to present them to T. CROMWELL, who is duly authorised to receive and pay the same.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

T. Cromwell,

Ever grateful for the confidence placed in him by his friends, informs them that he will attend to his former Business, as heretofore.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkle creek, Allegheny county. 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Commissioners Office, untill the first day of September next, for Rebuilding the BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek, below Col. Baldwin's Mill. A plan whereof may be seen at the Office.

JOHN DARRAGH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
THOMAS BAIRD. } *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, August 23d, 1809.

OF JULY TERM 1809.

Washington County, ss.

ON the petition of *NATHANESTEP* pray- for the benefit of the Insolvent debtors laws;—It is ordered by the Court, that the Petitioner and his Creditors be heard on the first day of the next term. Notice to his creditors out of the County to be given in the Pittsburgh Gazette three times, the last to be three weeks before the day of hearing.

In testimony that the above is a true copy of the order of Court in this case, I Alexander Murdoch, Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Washington, have hereunto set my hand and fixed the seal of my Office at Washington, the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH.

Just received at
ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,
An handsome assortment of
Family, School & Pocket Bibles.
Just Bound
An assortment of BLANK BOOKS,
Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books,
Memorandum Books, &c.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron. Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing			16533 acres
	5,	4th do.	15436
	9,	4th do.	13936
	2,	14th do.	15738
	4,	17th do.	10559
	5,	11th do.	1110
	3,	6th do.	1138
	7,	12th do.	475
	11,	7th do.	396
Lot No. 3,	7,	9th do.	6121
4,	10,	8th do.	5549
3,	11,	8th do.	676
3,	12,	5th do.	266
73,	6,	11th do.	154
8,		19th do.	2394
Tract No. 1, in Euclid,			759
3, in Mentor,			761
Bass Island, No. 3, off Sandusky,			709
Rock Island			43

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize. for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place on or about the 20th instant. All persons having demands against him will present them for payment without delay, and he flatters himself those indebted will not detain him by neglecting to pay their respective notes and accounts before the time above specified.

Those persons having Books belonging to him are requested to return them.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 1, 1809.

N. B. On hand, a few *Muskrat Skins*, at the usual price for cash or approved indorsed notes.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

[*From London papers received at Boston, via Belfast.*]

From the Boston Gazette, Aug. 10.

Our columns this day present intelligence from England to the 28th June, and from France into July.

On the subject of our commercial relations with France, it appears that Bonaparte had been induced, at length, to open a sort of negociation, in which the American merchant may contemplate a restitution of the property, unlawfully withheld for years, provided our government will purchase from him another Louisiana tract; and retain such part of the purchase money as may be sufficient to cover the spoliations, but not a sous will he get in money from the French Exchequer.

On the subject of our commercial affairs with England, the papers are totally silent, as it regards any thing of a decisive nature. We are told that the negociations with Mr. Pinckney are going on in a friendly manner; and that the most confident expectations are entertained of a speedy and amicable adjustment of every difficulty.

BELFAST, July 3.—The Hamburg Correspondent confirms the intelligence of the successes of the various Austrian corps which are in motion in detached parties in Saxony and in the Tyrol,—the operation of these armed bodies have evidently excited considerable alarm on the part of the French, as a proof of which we may add that fresh troops are continually pouring into the seat of war from France and its dependencies.

Letters from Holland state, that the conscription has met with great resistance. In several of the provinces the conscripts have assembled, and positively refused to march. Threats have been used against them: but as Bonaparte has drained the country of regular troops, it is doubted whether the Dutch government has the means of forcing them to join the armies in Germany.

OF SPANISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, June 22.—The re-occupation of St. Andero by the Spaniards is confirmed. The Revenge arrived at Plymouth, brought a brief detail of the particulars, and about 100 French prisoners, out of 300 who swam from the shore of St. Andero, and saved themselves from slaughter by throwing themselves into the arms of the English. They report that the Spanish patriot, Don de Polier, a young man of 22, who took the field some time ago with a few followers, armed with pikes, fusils, and other weapons, had now with him 5000 men—that he had set out with the avowed purpose of giving no quarters to the invaders of his country, whose atrocities had roused the spirit of insatiable revenge. He had succeeded in every skirmish, and excessively harrassed the enemy.—He took St. Andero by assault, and of the garrison of 800 men he put 500 to the sword. The remaining body had got on board the Statira, which lay in the roads, and as we have stated, 100 of them arrived in the Revenge sloop of war.

The Amelia has taken a large row boat fitted out by the French, having about 15,000 dollars on board. There was another in company with 30,000 dollars on board, but she escaped.

There is a report of the Turks having defeated the Russians, and killed 6000 men.

The report of Bonaparte having solicited a truce to enable him to bury his dead, and which the Archduke Charles is said to have refused, is understood to be authentic, the intelligence having been received by government.

GEORGE-TOWN, (*Dist. Colum.*) *Aug* 17.

Spain.—We have always been of opinion that the Spaniards would finally succeed in their resistance to the tyrant of France. From the opposition which emperors or kings can make to the modern Alexander, we have very little hopes. The power of monarchs has long since become impotent. But the power of freedom is irresistible. The will of man is unconquerable; and let a nation individually and collectively will its freedom, and it will be free. Bonaparte may destroy the Spanish monarchy—he may overthrow the Austrian empire, the kingdom of Prussia—the republics of Holland, Switzerland and Italy, and he may annihilate the temporal power of the Pope, but he cannot subdue a people determined never to submit.

It has long been known that military tactics against a spirited enemy, where every man is a soldier, and every soldier a hero, are of no avail. This has been proved to a demonstration in this country; both in the old French wars, and in the revolution which gave birth to our nation. The Freuch general, Baron Diskaw, came from Quebec in the beginning of the last French war before the revolution; he commanded a well appointed army, and was confident that he should be able to make a conquest of the defenceless English colonies. He was defeated, and his army utterly destroyed, by Sir William Johnson, with his Mohawks and a few resolute hunters. Gen. Braddock with a well disciplined army was defeated, by a few straggling Canadians and Indians, on his way to Pittsburgh, then called Fort du Quesne. And Gen. Burgoyne with the flower of the English army, was captured by the New-England militia under Gen. Gates. Many instan-

ces might be produced from battles fought in the time of the French revolution, and more from those fought recently by the Spaniards, to prove the truth of the proposition, that freemen will always triumph over slaves, and that men will always conquer machines. Bonaparte's armies are now mere machines;—on the numbers and strict discipline of his forces he depends for success. The fire of freedom has long since ceased to burn in the bosoms of his men:—they are driven to battle as cattle are driven to slaughter, and victory or defeat is to them the same. Such armies—such machines, put in motion and guided by such a desperado as Bonaparte, are indeed terrible to the human race. The world must suffer while such a scourge is wielded over mankind; and empires, kingdoms and states must be crushed beneath its weight. But when it is once attacked by freemen—men who fight for themselves, their wives and their children; as powerful as it is, it must be broken, and finally be crumbled to dust.

The Spaniards seem destined to be the destruction of the mighty emperor. The ways of providence are wonderful, and above the comprehension of short-sighted mortals!—A nation which the destroyer considered the weakest in the world, has proved to be too strong for him. A people which he flattered himself he could conquer by a decree, has resisted successfully his strongest and largest armies, and has given a check to his impetuosity which he will never recover.

The following is from the National Intelligencer of yesterday. We hope *these papers* and all others which relate to the late mysterious negociation with Mr. Erskine, will *in due time* be laid before congress; and by that body be made public. If they are not, it may be necessary for some people to speak who now are silent.

"——But that we are forbid
To tell the secrets of a certain house
We could a tale unfold!——"

"Mr. Secretary Smith received on the 14th inst. from Mr. Erskine a long and *very satisfactory* letter in answer to one of the 9th inst. in which Mr. Smith had respectfully requested a candid explanation, as to the conversations, which *Mr.* Canning's dispatch of the 23d of January had imputed to *Mr.* Madison, *Mr.* Gallatin and himself.

Mr. Erskine has, moreover, in this letter, stated the reasons, which, in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the United States.

These papers will no doubt, be communicated in due time to Congress.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, lieut. Lawrence, sails this day for France, with dispatches from government to our minister at Paris

The frigate Constisution, commodore Rodgers, and the Argus sloop of war, sailed yesterday on a cruize.

The Syren, lately arrived from France, is here, undergoing repairs.

All the commanders of the armed vessels, having notice to hold themselves in readiness to put to sea at a moment's notice.

BOSTON, *August* 10.

Yesterday arrived here, the U. S. frigate Essex, of 32 guns, capt. Smith. She came from Hampton Roads for the purpose of taking *Mr.* Adams and suit out to St. Petersburgh, but they sailed from hence last Saturday, in the Horace, and she has arrived too late. Letters from the South, say, on receiving information that the Danes were capturing American vessels, and might possibly detain the Horace, the administration determined to send a public ship to carry the Envoy out. A son of Gen Smith, of Baltimore, who we learn, was to go out Secretary of Legation, has arrived in town.

The CHESAPEAKE frigate yesterday hauled into Charles' River, opposite the navy yard; where, we understand, she is to undergo repairs.

The CONSTITUTION frigate, we are told, has also been ordered to this port. *Tant mieux.* Though *Mr* Jefferson professed himself an enemy to American "workshops," and acted accordingly, we are happy to find, that *Mr.* Madison places as much confidence in the skill of northern mechanics, as Washington did in the valour of northern troops.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, *August* 18.

By the arrival of the ship George, Crow, from Greenock, the ships Phocion and Amazon, from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Greenock and Liverpool papers to the 5th, and London papers to the 3d of July.

LONDON, July 1.—Portuguese papers to 7th ult. are received. The intelligence they bring is in general not very important. They state however, that a vessel had arrived at Lisbon, the captain of which reported, that an insurrection had taken place at Genoa, and that the Genoese had put all the French in that city to death.

A genteman who left Holland on Tuesday last, arrived in town yesterday. He states, that before he left Amsterdam a great ferment prevailed in the public mind, that the people seemed inclided to oppose the measures of their government, and that an account, said to have been received of an insurrection having broke out in Flanders, greatly tended to augment and keep alive that spirit of disobedience which was little short of open revolt.

This morning government received, by one of our cruisers, arrived at Harwich from the Dutch coast, intelligence of extraordinary exertions making by King Louis, to raise and embody all persons capable of military service. This force, when collected, was to be marched to the frontiers of Westphalia, were, it was not concealed, the situation of his brother Jerome had become very perilous. A letter from Rotterdam, dated on the evening of the 26th ult. says—

"It is expected that the King of Westphalia has, in consequence of a general commotion among his subjects, by this time taken refuge in Frankfort, the inhabitants of which city are even apprehensive of a hostile visit from the insurgents."

Letters were received from Amsterdam of so late a date as the 28th inst. They write that no account of the second battle between the two grand armies had reached them; it was certain, however, that Bonaparte was in an aukward predicament. He was completely kept in check by the Archduke Charles, while the whole of the Tyrol was up in arms, and the north of Germany in possession of the Austrians. It was understood in Holland that all the Dutch ports would be closed on the 20th July, but on what account was not said.

The expedition which is now in great forwardness, will certainly be ready to sail in a week. We lament to state, that Government have experienced great difficulties in the procuring transports. The American merchants have this day been informed, that such American ships as can be at *D*eptford early in the week, may be engaged for a three months service, at 25*s*. per month.

July 2.—We hear with much pleasure, that accounts have been received by government, of the French having been repulsed with considerable loss in several attempts which they made on the 15th, 16th, 17th, ult. to cross the Danube, in the neighbourhood of Presburg.—The details of these operations are unknown; but the fact of the defeat of the enemy is so far credited by ministers, as to have induced their communication of it to Prince Stahremberg; and to the Spanish Ambassador.

Yesterday we received an Amsterdam paper of Tuesday last, together with several German Gazettes to the 20th ult.—The information which they furnish will be read with interest, principally as shewing the great embarrassment to which Bonaparte is reduced and the successes that have attended the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians.

So critical has Bonaparte's situation become and so comprehensive are his expedients to reinforce his army, that the soldiers wounded in the battles of Ratisbon, Eckmuhl, *&c.* who were left in the sick quarters at *M*unich, Augsburgh, *&c.* have been obliged to appear before a *M*edical Commission charged with an examination into the situation of their wounds, and every man sufficiently recovered to be competent to any kind of military duty, has been sent to the army in waggons.—Between the 1st and 12th of June, general *M*oulin sent from Augsburgh upwards of 3000 wounded officers for Vienna. *M*any of these who were unable to bear the fatigue of a land carriage were conveyed by water.

The communication between *M*unich and Vienna has become so insecure from the incursions of the Austrians and Tyrolese, that five waggons loaded with specie, which were proceeding from *M*unich for the payment of the French army, had, on their arrival at *M*arkel, been obliged to return to *M*unich, and it was supposed would be sent for greater security to Augsburgh.

The most important successes continue to crown the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians. They have compelled the Bavarian general Deroy, to fly from the strong position of Kufstein, after two days fighting and to retire by Wischbachan towards *M*unich. Gen. Picard had at the same time, been driven from Kempton, and been pursued as far as Kaufbeuren, within four posts of Augsburgh, while the Wirtemburgh corps under Gen. Von Schecler has been beaten beyond the Schussen. Another corps of Patriots, from Schernitz, had advanced into Bavaria, and as far as Aibling and had on their rout been joined by numbers of inhabitants.

A body of Austrian Cavalry, from the Tyrol, has penetrated through Bavaria into Franconia. It proceeded by Eslingen and Gieslingen, and levied heavy contributions on its route. Gen. *M*oulin dispatched a corps of French and Bavarian horse for Augsburgh, by Newburgh and Auchstadt, towards Nurnburgh, to watch their motions at Dietsforth; the hostile squadron came in contract, and after a sharp action, the French retreated, and the Austrians continued on their route to Nurnburgh, where it is understood they joined the Bohemian corps, under the command of the duke of Brunswick.

THE EXPEDITION.

The most active and unwearied exertions are now making at Chatham, Ramsgate, Deal, and Portsmouth, by the different Boards, to expedite the embarkation of troops assembled at those places; and so anxious is the commander in chief to have all the force he can collect on the Grand Expedition, that he has directed all the detachments of corps assembled at the depot in the Isle of Wight to be formed into a battallion, and officered immediately.

The command of this corps has been given to Col. Cochrane, who is to embark with them immediately.

Mr. J. Trotter, Gen. Browrigge, Sir I. Pepys, and Commissioner Bowen, are going down to superintend at the points of embarkation.

A letter from Portsmouth of the 30th, says—"*M*any of the King's ships, which are to receive troops, have had their lower deck guns taken out, and will very soon be ready for the soldiers. Every exertion is making by Sir R. Curtis, Admiral Otway, Capt. Patten of the Transports office, and *Mr.* Poppleton the Commissary General. Five hundred of the Artillery, with their guns, embark on board the Resolution, 74. The Fifeshire militia, which were a few days ago embarked here for Scotland, were this day disembarked, their transports being wanted for the Expedition in the Downs, whither every transport here, has been sent. The 35th have marched into the camp at Southsea, and the 8th and 23d into the camp at Stoke's bay; the 28th goes into camp tomorrow."

A letter from Canterbury of the 30th mentions, that preparations for the great armament continue to be made without relaxation, in that district; and from the arrangements for the march of the troops, it was likely that the whole would be afloat at nearly the same time, three divisions at Portmouth, Harwich and in the *D*owns by which means a junction of the whole would be speedily effected. From the circumstance of the transports being vitualled only for a fortnight, it was inferred that their destination was not remote; and from the embarkation taking place on the eastern coast, it was concluded that the object of attack was to the southward.

The artillery intended to accompany the grand expedition will exceed, by far, the largest force of this description that ever left the British shores. The battering train numbers 100 pieces, up to 24 pounders, with mortars and howitzers of the largest diameter, and ammunition in proporition. Eight more brigades of foot artillery—four from Woolwich, and four from the eastern district, are also under orders; the total will comprize 2000 effective men.—Col. Terrott, with the rank of brigadier, will take the command, with six field officers under him, of whom lieut. *D*ixon will be one.—Of the companies ordered from Canterbury, captain *M*onroe's set out yesterday, and the rest will follow this day.

The three great points of embarkation are *D*eal, Ramsgate, and Portsmouth. A great many more are to de armed *en flute*, to convey the troops; for example, 20 of the class of 74 guns each, carry 500 troops, will at once convey a force of 12,000, with their staff, guns, ammunition *&c.* Lord Chatham will, it is said, go out as a commander in chief, and 25 general officers of reputation, are named as likely to have commands.

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the effective strength of the corps to be employed on the expedition: Cavalry 2850—Infantry 34,000. When the artillery, engineers, *&c.* are added, the amount will be, as we have already stated, not less than 40 000.

The following distinguished naval officers go with the expedition; Sir R. Strachan, adm. Stopford, adm. Otway, sir R. Keats, and lord Cochrane.

Spain again Victorious!

The following is the latest official account from the Spanish armies. By this it appears that general BLAKE has succeeded PALAFOX as captain-general of Arragon, and has already met and repulsed the enemy.

[Translated for the Public Ledger from the Seville Gazette of June 3d.]

The captain-general of the province of Arragon, has written the following official letter:

Head-quarters at Alcaniz,
May 24, 1809.

Most Excellent Sir—The enemy reinforced with almost all the garrison of Sarragossa, and with different corps they had scattered in several positions on this side the Ebro, came to attack me yesterday, in my position before this city. Gen. Souchet, who has just succeeded Junot, wishing no doubt to signalize himself by some remarkable exploit, upon taking the command, aimed at no less than the entire destruction of the rising army which his majesty has been pleased to instrust to my command; and to accomplish this object, Souchet came from Sarragossa to command this expedition in person, bringing Wattier and other generals with him. It seems that gen. Souchet had no idea of the characteristic bravery and firmness of the Spanish troops, and it has cost him dear to come by that knowledge. Neither the brisk fire of their artillery, nor their superiority in cavalry, which was two or three times more numerous than ours, nor the repetition of four attacks made with the greatest fury by their most select infantry, could make the brave Spanish troops give one foot of ground. In every attack the French met with the most obstinate resistance, were repulsed with very great loss and pursued to some distance, until having found at last all their attempts vain, they took advantage of the darkness of the night to effect a retreat. I will not stop now to give the particular details, or to mention the merit of those who have distinguished themselves on this occasion, and are deserving of advancement, lest I should delay for a moment the advice of so pleasing an event.—But it is with great satisfaction that I can assure your excellency, that I have never seen the French attack with so much eagerness, or received with so much gallantry, as on this occasion; and I would be guilty of an injustice, if I was not to mention with the utmost frankness, that this important victory is owing in a great measure to the bravery and skill with which the field marshal don Juan Carlos Areizaga commanded the right, and to the brilliant conduct of brigadier don *M*artin de Loigorri, commandant-general of the artillery, as well as that of every individual of this most distinguished corps.

I communicate this event to your excellency for the information of his majesty, of whom I earnestly pray that without prejudice to the rewards that may be justly distributed in the army for their merit in the battle of yesterday, his majesty may vouchsafe to raise to the rank of lieut. gen. don Juan Carlos Ariezaga, and to that of marshal don *M*artin de Loigorri.

God preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed) JOAQUIL BLAKE.

Most excellent segnior don Antonio Cornel.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1809.

The Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will commence its session at the Court House in this town, on Monday next.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Fort Osage, near the Fire Prarie, Missouri, July 11.

"On the 8th inst. the St. Louis Missouri Fur Company, arrived at this post on their passage to the Rocky Mountains, and this day their boats to the number of ten got under way for their destination. This company consists of an incorporated body of merchants, who have associated together for the purpose of carrying on the Indian trade, Trapping and Hunting on the head waters of the Missouri, and have organized a body of militia of 140 and upwards in number, under the command of major Chouteau, for the purpose of conveying the Mandan Chief to his nation, and are under the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Louisiana until this service is performed; after which they proceed on their original destination and pursuits.

"This detachment appears to be well armed and equipped, and leave this in perfect order and high spirits, and have no doubt but they will be quite competent to pass (or chastise should it be found necessary,) any tribe of hostile Indians (if any they should meet with) on the *M*issouri.

"P. S. This post is situated on the Missouri river 350 miles from St. Louis, and is central to the Osages, Kansan and Ottas, *M*issouris, Loways, and Pawanies nations of Indians.—Those nations of Indians are quite peaceable and friendly disposed, except the Kansas, who at times commit depredations on the other tribes. The U. States have erected a trading house for their accommodation."

From the Connecticut Mirror.

On Monday the 7th inst. after a distressing illness, died at Lebanon, his Excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Governor of this state, aged 69 years.—On Wednesday, his funeral was attended by a great concourse of people from Lebanon, and the neighbouring towns, who assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to their much lamented Chief Magistrate. The funeral procession moved from the family mansion to the meeting house, where divine service was performed. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ely, from Psalm xxxvii, 37—"*Mark the perfect man and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace.*" The pall was supported by the Hon. Chauncey Goodrich, the Hon. Zephaniah Swift, the Hon. Henry Champion, the Hon. Calvin Goddard, Andrew Kingsbury, Esq. and Nathaniel Terry, Esq. His Honour Lieutenant Governor Tredwell, and Major General E. Huntingdon, were among the mourners. The scene was one of the most solemn and interesting, that has ever been witnessed in Connecticut.

Governor Trumbull's life has been eminently useful, amiable, and respectable, and his death will long be deplored by the people of the state, with sincere and unaffected sorrow. He was the son of a man, who was also many years governor of Connecticut, and whose name will ever be mentioned with honour, among the illustrious characters that will adorn the annals of the American nation. He received his education at Harvard College. On the commencement of the war between this country and Great Britain in the year 1775, he entered the army and continued in it until the peace of 1783; having been for a considerable time in the family of Gen. WASHINGTON, as his private secretary, and one of his aids-de-camp. Gov. Trumbull ever possessed the friendship and confidence of the commander in chief, and he left the army with the reputation of a brave, active and faithful officer.

In civil life, gov. Trumbull had been repeatedly a member, and speaker, of the house of Representatives in the legislature of the state; a member of congress and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States; lieutenant governor and governor of the state—to the last office, he has been annually elected since the year 1798.

In all the various offices which he has filled, Gov. Trumbull has uniformly conducted with reputation and dignity. Possessed of good natural abilities, and handsome acquirments, of a most amiable disposition, and highly polished and elegant manners, his influence has been extensive, his conversation admired, his talents respected, and his virtues revered. As chief magistrate of the State, his administration has been wise, patriotic and just—such, as to gain the applause of his friends, and the respect of his political adversaries,

But the crowned excellence of his character, for which his memory will long be cherished, was a pure, sincere, and fervent piety. Rare indeed are the instances of such pre-eminent attainments in the Christrian course, as those by which this good man was distinguished. With the cheerfulness and vivacity of the companion, he exhibited a saint like spirit and disposition—with the dignity of the Gentlemen, he blended the meekness of a Christian. During a long and painful sickness, when all expectation of recovery was relinquished, he was serene, patient, cheerful and resigned. His views stretched far beyond this transitory scene, and his hopes rested sure and stedfast within the veil. The lustre of his piety, like the setting sun became more and more resplendent, as it descended towards the horizon of life and its, parting beams seemed as a light from heaven, to cheer the darkening passage which lies betwixt the dying Christian and his God.

FROM AN HAVANNA PAPER.

Description of the provinces of Spain occupied by the French armies, until the retreat of Joseph Bonaparte from Madrid; the places at which they were defeated, and the number of inhabitants in each province.

Andalusia—has 998,249 inhabitants.—In this province the armies of Dupont, Vedel and Govent, were defeated by the Spaniards.

Murcia—383,229 inhabitants. Count Florida Blanca was a native of this province.

Estremadura—528,493 inhabitants.—The troops of this province contributed much to the defeat of the French army in Portugal; guarded its territory and routed its army in several partial battles.

Castilla la Nueva—920,010 inhabitants. In this province there was upwards of 80,000 of the enemy, who were defeated in several battles, and fled with Murat and king Joseph.

Valencia—826,059 inhabitants, whose valour laughed at the repeated attacks of Moncey, and at last compelled him to fly with the remainder of his troops.

Castilla la Vieja—1,618,124 inhabitants This province has suffered very much during the war, the French having forced a passage through it. But as soon as they found they were assisted by the Galtegos, Asturisnos, Leoness, and the inhabitants of the mountains, they organized themselves, and fought the enemy in the plains of Castile, and compelled them to retreat to the heights of Vizeaya and Navaire.

Leon—160,123 inhabitants. This province has always acted in conjunction with the Austrians. A regiment of Austrian horse assisted in driving the French out of his province.

Gallicia—1,343,630 inhabitants. The French have not had possession of this province. It was the first which declared its suspicion of Bonaparte, by sinking a French vessel which was carrying off arms from Ferrol. It immediately raised an army of hardy and brave young men, and sent them into Castile.

Austria—364,238 inhabitanss. The French have no other force hear than a piquet of rascals (quiquete de malvados) to kill those illustrious patriots for the ready and efficacious measures which they had adopted for the safety of Spain. But, instead of being intimidated, the patriots were roused to resistance, and the whole province declared for the cause of their country.

Montandas de Santander—200,000 inhabitants. This province is included in Castilla la Vieja; and is the place of nativity of his excellency don Pedro Cevallos, minister of state. The energy and patriotism of its inhabitants are highly commendable, 14,000 men listed under gen. Cuesta, who is also a native of this province, and repulsed, with the greatest valor, a large number of French, who were attempting to possess themselves of the principal posts in their territory.

Catalonia—918,818 inhabitans. This province has resisted the most obstinate and repreated attacks of their perfidious enemies, in formidable positions and forts. From the gallant resistance which they have made in defending themselves, their country may judge what the Catalonians will be capable of doing, if assisted with arms, ammunition, and the people from the other provinces. The French were not able to conquer this province, but are surrounded in Barcelonia, and the cattle of Monjuy.

Aragon—958,876 inhabitants. The defeat of the enemy by the Aronguese is notorious; and the names of Palafox and Saragossa will be as lasting as that of the province.

The islands of *Minorca*, *Majorca*, and *Ivica*, have like wise assisted in the great cause. The number of inhabitants in these islands is estimated at 186,969.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On rejoicing at bloody Victories.

THE war in Europe has lasted, with short intermissions, now about seventeen years; and more blood has been spilt in this period than had been shed for several centuries past in the same space of time We in this country have been all *but* spectators of the atrocities of the French revolution, of the massacres at Paris, at Versailles, and St. Domingo, and of the immense slaughters, from time to time, on the fields of battle; for although we have not been actually eye-witnesses of those horrible scenes, we have read the accounts of them over and over again in our weekly papers and other publications. We burn with desire to know the news from abroad, as well as at home, and when we hear of a great battle being fought, can hardly rest till we know the particulars. If the battle happen to terminate to our liking we rejoice and exult, notwithstanding the vast numbers slain and wounded; nay, by how much greater is the number slain, provided that they belong to the adverse party, by so much greater is the joy at the victory.

It has been not uncommon to hear between neighbours a dialogue of the following nature—"Glorious news! have you heard it?"—"What news?" "Why the army of —— has been beaten with the loss of twenty-five thousand men left dead upon the field of battle."—"Twenty-five thousand men killed! That's good; but how many lost the conquerors?"—"Only five thousand."—"Would that this news may prove true!"

Here let us pause, and view this affair with the eye of a moralist, or rather with the feelings of a christian. Thirty thousand fellow beings slain in one battle!—When the sun rose upon them in the morning they were well in health and brisk in spirits: before the sun had set their mangled ghastly corpses were heaped together over the ground. Thirty thousand immortal accountable beings called together in an instant before the dread tribunal! How sudden the summons! how solemn the trial! how few of them prepared to meet it! The most of those poor fellows were dragged into the service, as an ox is drawn into the slaughter-house; so that we cannot reasonably blame *them*, although the cause for which they fought were never so wrong.

Let us extend our view to the scenes of domestic grief occasioned by this battle. It is reasonable to suppose that those men, on an average, left as many as four near relations each, to mourn their deaths.—We have sometimes witnessed the overwhelming grief of a single family at the loss of one of its members that has died abroad of sickness, or been swallowed up in the ocean; and have felt a degree of sympathy on such occasions. But here behold one hundred and twenty thousand mourners, lamenting at one and the same time the fall of husbands, fathers, brothers and friends.

We will now come back to the field of battle. Over and above the consideration of the slain we must bring into the account the wounded also, which, in numbers, usually exceed the former. See the bloody field! There lie thousands and thousands of dead; and there also lie thousands and thousands of mangled wretches, suffering the most excruciating pains, pouring out their groans, and calling upon God and man for mercy!

I well know that in the awful convulsions which now shake the world, our feelings cannot be neutral with respect to the issue of the contest between the warring nations. We are constrained to rejoice, and may innocently rejoice, when that side prevails which justly appears to us to be in the right. But the question is, whether, even although victory declare for that party which we believe to be supporting the better cause, we are not bound nevertheless, by the laws of humanity, not to say chrisrianity, to commisserate deeply the wretched mass of sufferers; also, whether there is not need of special care, lest, in contemplating *the battles of warriors and garments rolled in blood*, so frequently as we do, and so unfeelingly as is often done, we lose the sympathies of our nature, and particularly that horror of individual bloodshed and murder which seems to be natural to the human mind.

Left the service of the subscriber an apprentice to the carpenter trade, named DAVID DUNFIELD, he is between 19 and 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout made; had on tow trowsers, tow shirt, and nankeen coat. I will give Six Cents reward to any person who will take the trouble of delivering him to me, but no charges; and I hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring him or trusting him on my account, as any that may do so, will be prosecuted for the same.

DAVID WILSON.

Pittsburgh, August 29, 1809.

Thirty Dollars Reward

DESERTED from this Garrison on the night of the 22d inst.

AQUILA GREEN,

a private Soldier, aged 19 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark eyes brown hair, fair complexion, good countenance and born in the county of Huntingdon, Pennslyvania, a labourer by profession, has been in habit of boating on the Ohio river; had on when he deserted, a blue round-about, and blue nankeen pantaloons; he is fond of spirits, and stutters considerably when intoxicated; it is probable that he has made for Virginia; he took with him Seven Dollars belonging to the undersigned, and a Watch lent him by a private. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid to any person delivering the said deserter to me at this post, or to any other Officer of the United States Army.

FRANCIS W. SMALL, *Lieut.*
2d *Regt. Infantry, Commanding.*

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, August 23, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late *JOHN MATLACK* deceased, are desired to make payment of their respective accounts, and all persons having demands against the same will foward them to

WILLIAM PRICE.

Pittsburgh, August 8th, 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

who can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29, 1809.

District of Pennslyvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, That on the seventeenth day of April, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1809, Zadock Cramer of the said district, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

The UNITED STATES' SPELLING BOOK, *with appropriate reading lessons; being an Easy Standard for spelling, reading and pronouncing the English Language, according to the rules established by John Walker in his Critical and Pronouncing Dictionary.—By sundry experienced Teachers.*

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of maps charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for trial at September Circuit, 1809, of the Circuit Court for Allegheny County.

John Kirkpatrick	*vs*	Samuel Sinclair
William Amberson	*vs*	Saml. Jackson and John Vanlear
James O'Hara	*vs*	George Thompson
John Davis	*vs*	John Pearlman, sr. and junr.
Geo. Lowry, et al.	*vs*	William Miles
Population Company	*vs*	Thos. Reese, esqr.
Michael Smith	*vs*	Henry Nyman
Lessee of Eben. Denny	*vs*	J. Fowler, tent. poss.
Geo. Wilson, esq.	*vs*	David Meade, esqr.
George Morgan	*vs*	William Turnbull
Thomas Collins	*vs*	John Elliott
John Nevill	*vs*	Jas. Stewart, et al.
Joseph Rench	*vs*	William Steele
Abraham Brinker	*vs*	Fran. Warmkessel
Lessee of the heirs of S. Purviance, deceased	*vs*	Simon Holdringer, Jacob Cain, and James O'Hara
Philip Benner	*vs*	Wm. W. Cotgreave
Peter Pearcall, les. of M'Mahon, et al.	*vs*	Zad. Wright, ten. poss.
Lessee of W Boggs	*vs*	Jn. Glenn, ten. pos.
Lessee of John M'Cully	*vs*	Samuel Dermon, ten. pos.
Lessee of Philip Winbiddle	*vs*	Jacob Conrad, et ux.
John Wilkins, jr.	*vs*	E. Pentland
James Robertson	*vs*	Robert Simpson
James O'Hara	*vs*	James Kerwin
Js. Smith, jr. et al.	*vs*	Oliver Ormsly
Same	*vs*	Herr and Enochs
J. W Gibbs & Co.	*vs*	George Sutton
Same	*vs*	Robert M'Knight
Same	*vs*	A. M'Nickle & son
Boggs & Davidson	*vs*	William Steele
Jn. Parker, for use of Thos. Reese	*vs*	Charles Campbell and Robt. Beatty
Nathaniel Bedford	*vs*	Hardy Rundle

E: PENTLAND,

Clerk of the Circuit Court of Allegheny County.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Margaret Impson, wife of the subscriber, has left his bed and board without any cause, and otherwise has conducted herself in an improper manner, I am compelled to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM IMPSON.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Williams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county,
(Va.) July 11, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per Dozen.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r Robertson's

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertson's

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Preice Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing,

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast,

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache.

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Frielly cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore.—Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street; Dr. Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1809.